The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

Nippon Times

Let Us Be the Corner-Stone Of the Construction of Greater East Asia!

No. 16,025 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1943 Price 15 Sen

ASSEMBLY OF GREATER EAST ASIA NATIONS OPENS HERE TODAY FOR SUCCESSFUL WAR PROSECUTION; FIVE REPRESENTATIVES ARE GRANTED AUDIENCE

Presidents Wang and Laurel of China and Philippines, Thai Representive and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma Honored

IMPERIAL LUNCHEON GIVEN AT PALACE

Visiting Dignitaries and Their Associates are Given Warm Welcome by General Populace and Students As Motor-Car Procession Passes

The representatives of the five Asiatic nations now gathered in Tokyo for the historic Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor in the Imperial Palace on Thursday. After the audience they had luncheon with His Imperial Majesty.

The five representatives, Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan of the Chinese Republic, His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon, Representative of the President of the Thai Council, Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Philippine Republic and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw of Burma, all in full dress, proceeded to the Imperial Palace in motor-cars placed at their disposal by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, accompanied by their associates. Along the streets through which they passed, pupils of national schools, students of middle and girls' schools and the general populace stood to give them welcome. The motor-cars entered the Imperial Palace grounds through the Sakashitamon at about 11:30 a.m.

From East Portico

The representatives and associates were ushered from the East Portico to the West Waiting Chamber by ceremonial officers and there they waited for the Imperial audience. At 11:50 a.m. His Majesty the Emperor, with Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, in attendance, appeared in the Phoenix Hall and received the representative of one country after another. Thus Chinese Representative Wang Ching-wei, accompanied by two of his associates, Chou Fo-hai, Vice-President of the Executiv' Yuan, and Chu Min-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were ushered into the presence of His Imperial Majesty by Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, Grand Master of Ceremonies, and he made his obeisance. His Imperial Majesty shook hands with the President and addressed him through interpreters. President Wang then introduced his associates to His Imperial Majesty.

This was followed by similar functions for His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon, Representative of the President of the Thai Council, accompanied by one of his associates, Major-General Chai Prathipasen, Minister of State acting for the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Secretary-General of the Council of Minister; for Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, accompanied by Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng; for President Jose P. Laurel, accompanied by two of his associates, Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto and Minister of Public Works and Communications Quintin Paredes; aond for Prime Quintin Paredes; and for Prime by Minister for Cooperation U Tun Aung.

Then, the representatives of the respective countries proceeded to the Chikusa Chamber. In the presence of His Majesty the Emperor, the representatives, envoys to Tokyo of the respective countries, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and others were given luncheon at the Homei Hall at 12:30 p.m. His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu was also present at the Imperial Luncheon.

With the function ended, the national representatives withdrew from the Imperial Palace at 2:05 p.m.

Historic Talks Open

Epochal significance is to be attached to the Assembly of the Greater East Asiatic Nations opening today in Tokyo, comments Domei. It is a grand international conference in which the Prime Ministers or otherwise the supreme leaders of the six independent nations of Greater East Asia will declare to the whole world their common ideal of constructing a New Order in this part of the globe as a fundamental contributory factor to the establishment of a durable peace throughout the world. It is an assembly for formulating what may be called the "Outlines of Greater East Asia Building."

The Assembly affords the first opportunity in history for Greater Asia to declare itself to the whole world—Greater East Asia which has groaned under ruthless Anglo-American-Dutch tyranny and which has now completed the fundamental requisites for complete emancipation with the progress of the sacred campaign. The zeal and expectations of the representatives have been whetted to the highest pitch.

The declaration of Greater East Asia's lofty ideal will be sure to arouse a responsive chord throughout the rest of the world.

The Assembly will present a sharp contrast to the recent Moscow Conference among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union which, as has been made clear by the joint declarations and statements issued by the participants, has only served to lay bare the serious clashes of interests among those nations and a total absence of any noble world ideal.

The delegates to the present Assembly will voice their respective convictions and these convictions, it is expected, will be made public in the form of a joint declaration. The contrast between this declaration and the morbid pronouncements of the anti-Axis camp should be of absorbing interest to the whole world.

INDIANS FETE MEIJI-SETSU

Gathering in Yokohama Offers Prayers for Japan's Victory

The auspicious occasion of Meiji-Setsu was celebrated by the Indian residents of Yokohama at the Indian Temple, 77 Yamashita-cho, at 11 a.m. Wednesday.

D. I. Mahtani, Chairman of the Indian Independence League branch of Yokohama, spoke on the significance of the day and reflected on the Meiji era.

Following that, all present fervently prayed for the ultimate victory of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, and for the early realization of Indian independence and the eternal peace and prosperity of all the people in East Asia.

BUDDHIST LEADERS MEET

7-Day Ritual Conducted at Jade Temple in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 3.—A seven-day Buddhist soul-comforting prayer ritual was started at 10 a.m. today at the Jade Buddha Temple with Buddhist leaders from Burma, Thailand and Shan Mountains in Shansi Province taking part.

Japanese Buddhist priests brought sacred offerings to the Temple this afternoon and joined in the prayer rites which were led by the living Buddhas.

The ceremony is scheduled to end on November 9.

163 Ships Built in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 3.—The United States Navy Department announced today that 163 ships were constructed in October, making a total of 1,524 from the beginning of this year.

Shown above are the five representatives to the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations at the Eastern Portico of the Imperial Palace shortly after the Imperial audience on Thursday morning. They are: President Wang Ching-wei (top center); Prince Wan Waiyathakon (top right); Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui (top left); President Jose P. Laurel (lower right); and Head of State Ba Maw (lower left).

PREPARATORY BODY FOR TALKS FORMED

Aoki Heads Commission for East Asia Assembly; Entire Personnel Line-Up Decided

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, is the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, it was made known along with the entire personnel of the Commission on Thursday.

Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto are Vice-Chairmen of the same organ, it was learned.

The members of the Commission include Goro Murata, Vice-President of the Board of Information, Shinichi Kamimura, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, Rear-Admiral Keijun Oka, Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, Shimpei Takeuchi, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, and Mitsumaro Matsumura, Vice-Governor of Tokyo Metropolis.

Meanwhile it was also learned that the Secretariat of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations Assembly Commission is headed by Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. The General Affairs Department of the same organ is headed by Shimpei Takeuchi, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

Kienow Base Bombed

Domei

CANTON, November 4.—Japanese Air Units at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday raided and bombed the airfield facilities at Kienow, the American air force's advance base in Fukien Province, reports from Chungking reveal.

Audience Granted by His Majesty To Six Naval Officers at Palace

Vice-Admirals Shimizu and Koike, Rear-Admirals Yamanaka, Obata, Fukuzawa and Kodera Are All Honored for Gallant Services at Front

His Majesty the Emperor at 10 a.m. on Thursday was graciously pleased to grant an audience in the frontal chamber of the Imperial Palace to Vice-Admirals Mitsuyoshi Shimizu and Shiro Koike, Rear-Admirals Tomojiro Yamanaka and Chozaemon Obata and Tsunekichi Fukuzawa, and Paymaster Rear-Admiral Kanji Kodera, who have just returned from the fighting front on the seas.

With Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Chief of the Naval General Staff Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano respectfully attending, Vice-Admirals Shimizu and Koike each respectfully reported on the situation to the Throne. His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to grant words of appreciation to them.

The two Vice-Admirals were later honored by being graciously received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress.

All those honored were graciously granted gifts of sake in the Annex Palace. Vice-Admiral Shimizu was also granted an Imperial gift of a sum of money, Vice-Admiral Koike a wooden cup with the Imperial Crest and an Imperial gift of money and Rear-Admirals Yamanaka, Obata, and Fukuzawa and Paymaster Rear-Admiral Kodera a set of wooden cups each.

P.I. POLICE FORCE SLATED FOR PERSONNEL EXPANSION

Domei

MANILA, November 4.—The personnel of the Philippine police force will be increased to 40,000 before the end of next March, it has been decided. With the recent Special Assembly having granted the Police Board a supplementary expenditure of 2,955,000 pesos to be used until the end of December, the police setup will be bolstered still further in the following manner:

1.—The number of police training stations in the Philippines, will be increased from five to 22.

2.—An additional 758 upper-grade policemen and 10,888 lower-grade policemen will be appointed before December 1.

3.—An additional Vice-Minister of Interior will be appointed to deal chiefly with the maintenance of peace and order, and national defense.

With the expansion of the police force the Government hereafter will allow it an annual expenditure of 40,000,000 pesos. This means that the expenses to maintain one policeman will amount to 1,000 pesos.

AXIS COUNCIL HERE SET TO MEET NOVEMBER 15

To stress its great faith in the Axis setup for absolute victory, the first meeting of the "Grand Axis Strengthening and Cooperation Council" will be opened at the Imperial Hotel at 10 a.m. on November 15, sponsored by the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Society.

More than 60 leading authorities, including Vice-Admiral Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, General Ayao Kishimoto, former Mayor of Tokyo and former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, will assemble under the chairmanship of Mitsuru Toyama, veteran nationalist.

Such matters as the management of the council, permanent establishment of sessions in Tokyo and Berlin, matters concerning the crushing of enemy strategy, other concrete points regarding the war and political matters will be discussed at the meeting.

'Kuban Badge' Created

Domei

BERLIN, November 3.—In order to immortalize the gallant feat of the German officers and men in the Battle of the Kuban Bridgehead, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler announced the issuance of the "Kuban badge."

SECRETARIAT NAMED FOR E. ASIA PARLEY

Composed of Ten Members Representing Six Participating Asiatic Nations

The Secretariat of the Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations is composed of 10 members representing Japan, China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines and Burma, it was announced by the same organ.

The Japanese representatives in the Secretariat are His Excellency Shimpei Takeuchi, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and His Excellency Shinichi Kamimura, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office.

Representative of the Chinese Republic are His Excellency Chow Lang-siang, Secretary General of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China and His Excellency Mr. Hsueh Feng-yuan, Deputy Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan.

Thailand is represented by His Excellency Monsieur Wisut Anthayuk, Director-General of the Eastern Political Department of the Thai Foreign Office, and Mom Chao Wongsanuwat Thewakun.

The Manchoukuo members are His Excellency Mr. Akira Oe, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Cheng Tui-kai, Secretary in the Foreign Office.

Dr. Jose B. Laurel Jr. is the Philippine representative while Burma is represented by His Excellency Mr. U Shwe Baw, Foreign Undersecretary.

Azad Hind Thanks Toyama, Chu

Domei

SHONAN, November 4.—The Provisional Government of Azad Hind today dispatched messages of thanks in answer to the messages of congratulations received on the occasion of its formation to Mitsuru Toyama, veteran Japanese nationalist, and to Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China.

Prime Ministers of Japan, Manchoukuo, Burma, Heads of Chinese, Philippine Republics, and Thai President of Council Attending

WILL DISCUSS NEW ORDER CONSTRUCTION

Subhas Bose of Provisional Government of Free India Will Be Observer at Sessions; Galaxy of Important Officials Included as Associates

Today will mark the historic opening in Tokyo of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. Representatives of Japan, the Republic of China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines and Burma will meet for the purpose of carrying on frank discussions for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and for the construction of Greater East Asia.

As representative of the Provisional Government of Free India, Subhas Chandra Bose, head of that regime, who arrived in Tokyo last Sunday, will attend the Assembly as an observer.

The representatives of these countries of Greater East Asia, which have been striving vigorously for the attainment of their common objective, at the Assembly follow:

Japan—General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister.

China—Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan.

Thailand—Prince Wan Waithayakon, Representative of the President of the Council.

Manchoukuo—Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister.

The Philippines—Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President.

Burma—Dr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister

Attending the Assembly as associates of the representatives will be a galaxy of important officials, including key Cabinet ministers, of the respective countries. The associates number 11 from Japan, five from China, five from Thailand, six from Manchoukuo, three from the Philippines, five from Burma. Besides Mr. Bose, there will be four other observers from the Provisional Government of Free India.

In connection with the epoch making Assembly, the following announcement has been issued by the Board of Information:

"The countries of Greater East Asia which have been striving vigorously for the attainment of their common objective on the firm basis of neighborly friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation have decided, in order to carry on frank discussions among their representatives concerning the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the plan for the construction of Greater East Asia, to hold an Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations in Tokyo. Attending the Assembly will be the representatives from these countries, namely, Japan, the Republic of China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines and Burma.

"The representative of the Provisional Government of Free India who happens to be staying in Tokyo at present will attend the Assembly as observer.

"The names of the representatives, associates and observers are as follows:

Japan

Representative:

His Excellency General Hideki Tojo Prime Minister

Associates:

His Excellency Admiral Shigetaro Shimada Minister of the Navy

His Excellency Mr. Kazuo Aoki Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs

His Excellency Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr. Naoki Hoshino Chief Secretary of the Cabinet

His Excellency Mr. Eiji Amau President of the Board of Information

His Excellency Mr. Shun-ichi Matsumoto Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr. Kumaichi Yamamoto Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs

His Excellency Mr. Shin-ichi Kamimura Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Major-General Kenryo Sato Director of the Bureau of Military Affairs, Ministry of War

His Excellency Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka Director of the Bureau of Naval Affairs, Ministry of the Navy

His Excellency Mr. Shimpei Takeuchi Director of the Bureau of General Affairs, Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs

China

Representative:

His Excellency Mr. Wang Ching-wei President of the Executive Yuan

Associates:

His Excellency Mr. Chow Fo-hai Vice-President of the Executive Yuan

His Excellency Mr. Chu Min-yi Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Chen Chang-tsu Member of the Military Council and Aide-de-Camp to the President

His Excellency Mr. Chow Lang-siang Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan

His Excellency Mr. Hsueh Feng-yuan Deputy Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan

Thailand

Representative:

His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon Representative of the President of the Council

Associates:

His Excellency Major-General Chai Prathipasen Minister of State acting for the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers

His Excellency Mr. Sit Sitsayamkan Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Monsieur Wisut Anthayuk Director-General of the Eastern Political Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mom Chao Wongsanuwat Thewakun First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Major At Chareonsin

Manchoukuo

Representative:

His Excellency Mr. Chang Ching-hui Prime Minister

Associates:

His Excellency Mr. Li Shao-keng Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr. Wang Yun-ching Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

His Excellency Mr. Akira Ohe Director of the Political Bureau, Department of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr. Masuo Matsumoto Secretary of the State Council

Mr. Kao Pei-kun Secretary of the State Council

Mr. Cheng Tui-kai Secretary in the Department of Foreign Affairs

The Philippines

Representative:

His Excellency Dr. Jose P. Laurel President

Associates:

His Excellency Mr. Claro M. Recto Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr. Quintin Paredes Minister of Public Works and Communications

Dr. Jose B. Laurel, Jr. Member of the National Assembly and Private Secretary to the President

Burma

Representative:

His Excellency Dr. Ba Maw Prime Minister

Associates:

His Excellency U Tun Aung Minister for Co-operation

His Excellency Dr. Thien Maung Ambassador Extraordinary and

(Continued on Page 2)

P.I. STUDYING BILLS FOR NEXT ASSEMBLY

Economic-Social Legislation Being Prepared to Vitalize Government Setup

Domei

MANILA, November 3.—An economic and social legislation, aimed to further vitalize the structure of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, is being prepared at present for submission to the National Assembly, which will convene its regular 60-day session on November 25.

Narciso Pimental, Secretary of the National Assembly, disclosed that numerous assembly-men have presented various bills in anticipation of the first regular legislative session, under the Republic of the Philippines.

It was revealed that the majority of bills deal with reconstruction projects and war relief as well as all-over economic rehabilitation of that country, while the rest concern cultural and educational undertakings.

"The assembly intends to follow up the commendable record set during the brief special session on October 18 to October 24, which reconvenes on the latter part of this month," he said.

Mr. Pimental continued: "The bills so far registered in my office for submission for the next session, reflect great earnestness to hasten the strengthening of social, political and economic foundations of the new Government."

One of the latest measures filed, calls for a conversion of a former war prisoners camp in Capas, Tarlac Province, into a national cemetery. The bill further provides that presidents of the Republic, as well as other illustrious Filipinos who render meritorious service to their fatherland, may be interred in the memorial cemetery.

An act, granting a life pension to General Artemio Ricarte in acknowledgment of his patriotism and devotion to the cause of Philippine freedom, has also been filed with the Assembly.

Another bill, declares October 14 of every year as a national holiday to commemorate the birth of the Republic of the Philippines.

Meanwhile, committees of the Assembly utilizing the time prior to the regular session are proceeding with the organization of important standing committees, which will number 41 when all have been organized.

A legislative investigation body, organized to inquire into the price situation in Manila, are rounding up its work and preparing to submit a report to the Assembly when it reconvenes.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 3

On the Crimean peninsula south of Kertch, the enemy bridgehead was further reduced, notwithstanding the stubborn enemy resistance. At the northern gate to the Crimea in the region east of Cherson and in the big Dnieper bend violent fighting continues with strong enemy infantry and tank forces. Germans have inflicted severe losses on the enemy. All Soviet attacks were repulsed and the dents were cordoned off. Our own counter-attacks were successful despite tenacious Soviet resistance. A large number of enemy tanks were smashed and one scattered small group of the enemy wiped out completely.

At the other fronts in the East only local fighting took place. Some enemy groups which tried to get a footing on an island east of Tscherkassy in the Dnieper river were wiped out. Southeast and north of Kiev, local Soviet attacks were repelled in counter-attacks.

In the area of Velikie Luki fighting continues with the stubbornly attacking enemy.

A railway anti-aircraft train commanded by Lieutenant Muhr in the course of a single day destroyed 15 Soviet tanks. In the southern sector, another super heavy enemy tank was put out of action.

In the Finnish Bight patrol ships of the navy got in fighting contact with the enemy in the course of which fighting three Soviet speedboats were sunk and other boats damaged so severely that their total destruction can be reckoned with.

In southern Italy several night attacks of the American troops were frustrated west of the Volturno. East of the Volturno the enemy force suffered considerable losses when attempting to follow our movements. In the eastern sector two British regiments with strong support of artillery and tanks attacked our positions on the Trigno river. They were driven off amidst severe losses.

Some bombs were dropped by the enemy over southeastern Germany. Casualties and damages to buildings were caused and seven four-engined enemy bombers were shot down.

The Luftwaffe last night again attacked and bombed targets in London. Light German naval forces advanced on the night on November 3 to the British south coast sinking without own losses out of a heavily secured British convoy two freighters of 4,500 gross register tons.

Assembly of Nations Opening Here Today

(Continued from Page 1)

Plenipotentiary

His Excellency U Shwe Baw Foreign Secretary

U Nyun Han Social Secretary to the Head of the State

Lieutenant-Colonel Bo Yan Naing Military Secretary to the Head of the State

Provisional Government of Free India

Observers:

His Excellency Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose Head of the Provisional Government of Free India

His Excellency Lt.-Colonel J. K. Bhousle Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command, Minister Without Portfolio

His Excellency Mr. A. M. Sahay Minister Without Portfolio, Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat

His Excellency Lt.-Colonel D. S. Raju Attached to the Supreme Command

Mr. A. Hassan Private Secretary to His Excellency Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose

GERMANS HIT BACK AT REDS IN CRIMEA

Fighting Assumes Fierce Aspect—Landed Soviets Face Annihilation Danger

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 3.—Gaining in intensity in the last few days, the fighting on the Crimean front assumed fierce aspects today, with both the contestants sending reinforcements in rapid succession in a death struggle to gain control of the Black Sea.

The Soviet forces, after landing on the southern extremity via the Caucasus, are dashing westward to reach the heart of the Crimea, but the Germans are striking back with such ferocity that there are signs that the Soviets are facing the danger of annihilation.

Meanwhile, spirited engagements are reportedly in progress between Ukrainian Cossacks and Reich mobile units along the railway south of Perekop.

On the other hand, the Reich forces at the mouth of the Dnieper are engaged in fierce mobile warfare against Soviet infantry and tank units which are making for the right bank of the river.

Soviets Frustrated

Domei

BERLIN, November 3.—Soviet attempts to secure bridgeheads in the Kerch area have been frustrated with considerable losses, while the Red Army's offensive on the Nogai Plain has been repulsed with a loss of 49 tanks on the Soviet side, Colonel Ernst von Hammer, D.N.B. military commentator, disclosed today. He describes the current fighting in the southern areas of the Eastern Front as follows:

"Fighting against the Soviet units that landed on the Kerch Peninsula on November 1 was kept up yesterday. Two fresh landing operations attempted by the Red Army yesterday were smashed before the invaders could reach the coast.

"The Soviet contingents that succeeded in making a landing attempted to secure further bridgeheads, but the German launched severe counter-attacks and further restricted the Soviet foothold.

"The Luftwaffe collaborated in the battle and destroyed a large number of Soviet landing vessels.

"Meanwhile, the Red Army in the area between the Sea of Azov and the Dnieper attempted repeated onslaughts against the northern gate of the Crimea. The Reich forces tightened their defense lines, while several German units launched a drive, advanced west and south joined forces with the main strength of the comrade units, and checked the Soviet drive.

"In the battle on November 2, the German forces destroyed or captured 38 Soviet T-34 type tanks and completely arrested the Red Army's advance.

"Eleven Soviet tanks that broke into the swamp area in the Crimea were completely destroyed.

"Tenacious Soviet offensive from the southern part of the Dnieper against the Reich positions north of Zaporozhe was smashed."

STRIKES HINDER AUSTRALIA

Drastic Measures Announced by Procurator-General

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—In view of the constant strikes occurring throughout the country since the middle of October, the Australian procurator-general today announced the enforcement of the government's drastic anti-strike measures which stipulate that the agitators will automatically lose their rights as miners and be subjected to a heavy fine, according to reports from Canberra.

DEWEY NOT RUNNING FOR U.S. PRESIDENT

N.Y. Governor to Fill Out Full Gubernatorial Term; G.O.P. Victories Mount

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 3.—Thomas Dewey, Republican Governor of New York, today declared that he has no intention of running again in the coming presidential election.

With the State elections held on Tuesday resulting in an overwhelming Republican victory, particularly with Joe Hanley, Republican, defeating his Democrat rival for lieutenant-governor of New York, it had been believed that Dewey might again be inclined to run for president. Today, however, Dewey declared, "I have two years still to go as Governor of New York, and I intend to fill out my term."

25 G.O.P. Governors Named

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 3.—Unofficial results reaching here of the State elections in the United States disclose that they have ended in an overwhelming Republican victory. As the result, the number of Republican governors now numbers 25, against 23 Democrat, reversing the Democrat-dominant setup for the first time since 1928.

The unofficial results at the polls were as follows:

New York State, for lieutenant-governor: Joe Hanley, Republican, defeated William Haskell, Democrat.

New Jersey, for governor: Walter E. Edge, Republican, defeated Vincent Murphy, Democrat.

Kentucky, for governor: Lighter Donaldson, Democrat, defeated Simeon Willis, Republican.

Philadelphia, for mayor: Bernard Samuel, Republican, defeated William Britt, Democrat.

In the mayoral race in Detroit and San Francisco, in both of which unattached candidates ran, Edward Jeffers, former Mayor of Detroit, and Roger Lapham were respectively elected.

PACIFIC WAR PROVES HARDER THAN EUROPE

Americans Unaware of Tremendous Difficulties in Fight Against Japan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 3.—Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press, speaking in Chicago on Tuesday, warned that tremendous difficulties must be expected in America's war against Japan.

"The hardest fighting for the anti-Axis forces lies ahead," he said. "That is, we have to fight land battles against both Japan and Germany. Even if the war against Germany ends," he stated, "the anti-Axis forces would have to carry out an almost completely separate war against Japan." Continuing, he asked whether it was not so that the majority of Americans were unaware of the magnitude of the task that lay before them in the war in the Pacific.

"In order to understand the true position, all one has to do is to compare the situation in the Pacific and Europe. In Europe we have an ideal operational base in Britain lying only 300 miles away from Germany. In addition to this Britain itself has world-wide ocean transportation facilities. In the Pacific, however, we have dealt almost no damage to Japan. And for American bombers to hit important targets in Japan, they have to fly distances of from 1,000 to 3,000 miles," he stated.

"In addition to this, there are only extremely poor military establishments in the areas of the Pacific and Asia and, as a result, we must expect to come up against considerable difficulties in the problem of supplies. Thus the launching of an effective offensive operation in the Pacific war zone will be several times more difficult than is the case in the European war zone."

British to East India

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—The anti-Axis forces who are loudly proclaiming their counter-offensive in East Asia by mobilizing the forces now stationed in southeast Asia, strengthened the Indian Army by transferring the British forces, now under the command of General Sir Claude Auchinleck, to eastern India. In this connection Lieutenant-General Ashton Main is reported to have been appointed commander of the newly established British east wing in India.

Rumanians Drop Reception

On November 8, the anniversary of the christening of His Majesty Mihal I, King of Rumania, there will be no reception at the Royal Rumanian Legation in Tokyo, in view of the general situation.

Japanese Flight Officer Downs 10 Enemy Planes in Single Day

60 Out of Formation of 240 Foe Aircraft Destroyed By Our Intrepid Fliers Who Ceaselessly Keep Watch Over Japan's Southern Ramparts

By TEIJIRO SHIRATORI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—The unparalleled achievement of Superior Flight Petty Officer Takeo Okumura in shooting down ten enemy planes in one day in aerial combats over the Solomons area was brought to light.

On September 14 the Japanese Navy Air Units in Buin, Bougainville Island engaged a force of 240 enemy planes and brought down 60 of them. Five of our planes did not return. In the course of this combat, Superior Flight Petty Officer Okumura shot down one large and nine smaller type planes. In recognition of his meritorious feat, he was given a sword by the commander of XX fleet.

The fierce aerial combats on September 14, as revealed by the Sea Eagles who participated in the duels, follow:

It was 6:30 am. when we received the report that enemy planes were winging toward our base. Our fighters took to the air immediately and after reconnoitering for but 35 minutes at last located the enemy squadron. The weather was clear with fluffy white clouds dotting the sky. The enemy formation was composed of 11 Consolidated B-24's and 30 fighter planes. A fierce aerial battle ensued. Superior Flight Petty Officer Okumura shot down one Vought-Sikorski while seven fighters were accounted for by his comrades. Then our planes closed in on a large-type foe plane. Superior Flight Petty Officer scored the first hit which was followed by several others until finally the enemy plane plunged to its doom, a ball of fire and smoke.

As soon as the lookout espied enemy craft, several of our planes took off in spite of a hail of bombs dropped by the enemy on the runways. The enemy was quick to make a getaway and the 12 Consolidateds and the other 30 fighters disappeared before the Japanese fliers could engage them. It was some 40 minutes later when our men, disappointed at the hasty retreat of the enemy, were about to land when they were ordered to stay in the air.

Just then, maintaining an altitude of 6,000 meters, 40 Bells and Grummans became visible flying toward the Japanese planes. In the ensuing combat which lasted for 30 minutes, 22 enemy planes were destroyed of which Superior Flight Petty Officer Okumura accounted for two Bells and one Grumman.

Due to lack of gasoline some of the Japanese planes made a forced landing on X X base while Superior Flight Petty Officer Okumura and another returned to Buin.

Directly upon landing, the planes were attended to by the ground crew who loaded the crafts with fuel and bombs but before oxygen could be supplied some enemy planes were heard in the distance. Losing no time Superior Flight Petty Officer Okumura and others took off while the ground personnel shouted after them, not to go any higher than X thousand meters.

The sky seemed black with enemy planes which numbered 50 bombers and 60 fighters. Nothing daunted, our hardy fliers went straight into the enemy formation, shooting them down one after another until 20 were destroyed during the 30 minute battle. Superior Flight Petty Officer shot down one bomber and four Grummans, thus adding another 10 to his already amazing record of 44 enemy craft to his credit.

Regarding his magnificent achievement, commander X X said, "Superior Flight Petty Officer Okumura has certainly made a new record in bringing down 10 planes in one day. It is not easy even just to keep fit in the South Pacific areas where tropical epidemics are rampant and the heat is intolerable and I can but pay my deepest respects to Superior Flight Petty Officer Okumura and the other airmen for their dauntless spirit as well as for their remarkable health. Nearly every day these energetic heroes of the air engage in a fight to the death. Superior Flight Petty Officer Okumura is not only daring but self-composed and his constant training and experience in actual air-battles will stand him in good stead. I hope that these qualities will also characterize all other Japanese airmen."

NOTABLE PROGRESS MADE BY N. CELEBES

Advance Particularly Conspicuous in Minahassa Area—Food Output Boosted

Domei

MACASSAR, November 2.—Within the lapse of one year and seven months since the installation of the Japanese Military Administration in Menado and its vicinity, conspicuous progress has been made in northern Celebes, particularly in the Minahassa area which is inhabited by the Minahassa tribesmen who are proud of themselves as resembling the Japanese in their features.

The native inhabitants in Minahassa place sincere trust in the Japanese, cooperating with the latter wholeheartedly in every sphere of administration as well as in the rehabilitation of the island.

In parallel with the tapping of natural resources, the increased production of foodstuffs is being undertaken most earnestly. Prior to the war the production of copra was the sole means of earning a livelihood, but at present with the cultivation of rice-fields and with the planting of cotton as well as corn, the self-sufficiency in food supplies has been realized. As to cultivation of cotton, the technique of the native people being greatly improved, it is on the way for increased production.

The neighboring waters store various kinds of fish. Already a considerable amount of bonito and others has been shipped out to the New Guinea area.

There is one boys' middle school and one girls' high school in Minahasa. The Minahassas are very eager to learn Japanese, this fact being attested by the great number of students enrolled at the Japanese language school, where a three-period system is adopted. Those Japanese who are engaged in various occupations are offering their services in teaching Japanese.

New U.S. Heavy Gun

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 3.—A new type heavy gun, the pride of America, made its debut, according to Washington reports. Its shooting range is said to be 12 miles.

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EUROPEAN DEFENSE SOLID, SAYS OSHIMA

Sees No Chance of Foe Making Landing After Touring German Lines in France

Domei

BERLIN, November 4.—The German grand fortress of Europe is decidedly impregnable, according to a thorough observation of a fixed section of the fortifications made by Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin.

Ambassador Oshima inspected a certain part of the coast of France on a ten-day tour in the course of which he had discussions with Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, Commander-in-Chief of the German Occupied Territories in West Europe, and other German military authorities. He returned here yesterday morning.

In regard to his impressions of the trip, Lieutenant-General Oshima said:

"In accordance with my expressed wishes, the German military authorities were kind enough to permit me to make a thorough inspection of the fortifications on the coast of France in a fixed section of it instead of going through all sections of the defense positions. As a result of the trip, I have been able to gain a clear idea as to how the Germans are defending the Continent.

"In my opinion, it would be utterly impossible to effect landings by penetrating these defenses. The German fortresses of the Westwall are modern ones conceived on an entirely different plane from the Maginot Line.

"The fortresses on the Atlantic coast are thoroughly up-to-date ones based on an entirely different conception from those of the Westwall. It is amazing how new ideas have been incorporated day after day. Even at the present moment, field experiences are being fully taken advantage of to improve the defenses. Thus time is with the Germans.

"The morale of the garrison forces in France is excellent and their numerical strength, too, is greater than I had expected. As a national of an ally, I was greatly reassured by what I saw on this trip."

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LEADERS OF CO-PROSPERITY NATIONS ARRIVE

To attend the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations opening in Tokyo today, Representatives have arrived from China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, and Burma. Photos from left to right: (1) President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, the Chinese Representative, taking a walk in the garden of his lodgings. (2) His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waiyathakon, the Representative from Thailand, being welcomed with a bouquet. (3) A firm handshake being exchanged between Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, the Manchoukuo Representative, and Head of State Ba Maw of Burma, the Burmese Representative, with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in the center. (4) President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines called on Prime Minister Tojo and drank a toast. (5) Head of State Ba Maw, clad in military uniform arriving in Tokyo.

The careers of the representatives and associates from China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines and Burma to the Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations, opening today in Tokyo, are as follows:

CHINA

REPRESENTATIVE:

His Excellency Wang Ching-wei, 61 years old. After graduation from Hosei University, he embarked on an official career, and gradually rose to hold prominent posts. For many years, he held the responsible post of Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the former National Government of China. On the establishment of the new National Government of China, he was appointed its President and concurrently President of the Executive Yuan, which posts he holds at present. In addition to these heavy duties, he fills the posts of Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, President of the Kuomintang Party, and President of the Central Political Council.

Chu Min-yi, 61 years old. Born in Wuhisien, Chekiang Province. He is graduate of a medical university of France, and has earned a doctorate in Japan. After years of official career, he was appointed Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan of the former National Government of China.

Was Chinese Ambassador to Japan prior to being appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government. He also fills many important posts such as Member of the National Government Committee, Member of the Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang Party and Member of the Central Political Council. In addition, he holds a few important posts outside the Government, including the chair of Director-in-Chief of the Cultural Association and Chief of the Preparatory Committee of the Central Board for Research.

ASSOCIATES:

Chou Fuo-hai 49 years old. Was born in Changhsia, Honan. After graduation from the Department of Economics of the Kyoto Imperial University in 1924, he entered official service and after a number of years was promoted Chief of the Educational Office of Kiangsu under the former National Government. At present, he is Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, President of the Central Reserve Bank and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party.

Lieutenant-General Cheng Chang-tsu, 42 years old. Was born in Canton. While young, he studied in Germany and America. After several years of official service, he was promoted Councillor of the Executive Yuan of the former National Government. He is at present Chief of the Aviation Bureau and Director of the Mechanical Bureau of the National Government.

Chou Lung-hisang, 41 years old. Born in Wusih, Kiangsu. After graduation from the Law and Literature Department of the Kyushu Imperial University he entered official service, and was promoted Chief of the 1st Section of the Asiatic Department of the Foreign Ministry. He was appointed to the present post recently after having filled various important positions in the Foreign Ministry. He played an important role as member of the committee in charge of the restored concessions.

Pi Feng-yuan, 36 years old. A native of Kiangin, Kiangsu. Graduated from the Nippon University, Tokyo in 1937, and entered the service of the National Government. Was soon promoted Chief of the Asiatic Section of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Following a period of successful service as Resident Commissioner at Shanghai of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, he has been appointed to the present post of Vice-Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan.

THAILAND

REPRESENTATIVE:

His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon was born in 1891. After studying in France, he was appointed Third Secretary to the Thai Legation in France. He was promoted to First Secretary to the Thai Foreign Office in 1919 and to the Vice-Foreign Ministership in 1929. In 1926, he was Minister to Britain.

After serving as professor at Chulalankarana University in 1931, he was made an adviser to the Thai Foreign Office in 1933. In the following year, he was appointed an adviser to the Premier. He is at present adviser to the Premier and concurrently adviser to the Foreign Office.

He has attended many international conferences, including the peace conference between Thailand and French Indo-China held in Tokyo in 1941.

He is the holder of the First Class Order of the Rising Sun of Japan. He was elevated to Royal Highness of Thailand on October 1 this year.

ASSOCIATES:

His Excellency Major-General Chai Prathipasen, a member of the suite of Prince Varavarn, was born in 1906. After graduation from the Military Cadet School in his country, he studied in France. From 1928 to 1932, he was attached to the First Cavalry Regiment. In the following year, he served in the Ministry of Defense. From 1933 to 1939, he served on the Military General Staff. In 1940, he was made an aide-de-camp. In 1941, he was appointed Commander of the Cavalry.

In 1942, he was appointed Director of the Secretariat of the Japan-Thailand Alliance Liaison Office, besides being a Minister Plenipotentiary attached to the Foreign Office.

In 1943, he was appointed Secretary to the Premier, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Minister of State without Portfolio and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency Mr. Sit Sitsayamkan, another member of the suite, was born in 1903. He studied in England and obtained the degree of Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple). He has been Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs since 1939. He served on the Thailand-French Indo-China National Border Demarcation Committee in 1941.

His Excellency Monsieur Wisut Anthayuk, another member of the suite, was appointed Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office in 1939. In 1942, he was appointed Director of the Eastern Bureau, which post he has held to date.

His Highness Mom Chao Wongsanuwat Thewakun another member of the suite, has been Secretary of Prince Varnvaidyakara since 1941. He was made first Secretary to the Foreign Office in 1942.

Major At Chareinsin, another member of the suite, is a graduate of the Military Cadet School of Japan, class of 1936, and also of the Artillery and Engineers School of Japan, class of 1940. He has been a member of the Secretariat of the Japan-Thailand Alliance Liaison Office since 1941. He was promoted to his present rank this year.

MANCHOUKUO

REPRESENTATIVE:

H. E. Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchoukuo, was born at Taian in Fengtien Province of Manchuria. He graduated from the Mukden Military Institute. With the founding of the State of Manchoukuo, General Chang was appointed President of the Manchoukuo Privy Council and later was appointed Governor of the Special District of the Eastern Provinces concurrently holding the post of Chief of the Military Administration Department.

With the introduction of monarchy, General Chang was appointed Minister of War concurrently holding the post of President of the Privy Council. On the resignation of Prime Minister Cheng Hsiao-hsiu, General Chang was appointed Prime Minister of Manchoukuo, which post he still holds.

ASSOCIATES:

Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching to Japan hails from Haicheng in Fengtien Province. He graduated from Meiji University, Tokyo. Once he was professor at Shansi National University and later was appointed procurator of the Highest Procurators' Office. Mr. Wang also served as Chief of the Mukden Civil Administration concurrently holding the post of Chief of the Mukden Educational Department. Later, he was made Governor of Jehol Province, being subsequently transferred to the post of Assistant Director-General of the General Affairs Board in the Manchoukuo State Council.

Manchoukuo Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng hails from Shengyang Prefecture of Fengtien Province. He graduated from the Harbin Commercial School and later from Hosei University. He has held many important Government posts in Manchuria, including the post of Consul-General at Vladivostok, Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, now defunct, Director-in-Chief of same, and others. While he was connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway, he rendered his services in the transfer of that railway to Manchoukuo. Later, he was appointed Communications Minister of Manchoukuo followed by an Ambassadorship to Japan.

Masuo Matsumoto is private secretary to Premier Chang. Once he was connected with the Japanese Foreign Office. His last position in the Foreign Office was vice-consul of the Japanese Consulate-General at Hsinking. Kao Pai-kun, another associate, is secretary in the Manchoukuo General Affairs Board. Akira Oe, also associate, is Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office of Manchoukuo. Cheng Kwei-hu, also associate, is a permanent secretary of the Manchoukuo Foreign Office. He is a grandson of the late Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsiu of Manchoukuo.

PHILIPPINES

REPRESENTATIVE:

His Excellency Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of the Philippines, was born in 1891, in Tanauan, Batangas Province. He graduated from the University of the Philippines in 1915, passed the bar examinations and began practice in the same year. He was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by Yale University in 1920. In 1922 he became undersecretary of the Interior, and in 1923 Secretary of the Interior. Dr. Laurel served as a member of the Senate from 1925 to 1931. In 1936 he was granted a Ph. D. by the University of Santo Tomas, and in 1937 an LL. D. from the Tokyo Imperial University. He has also served as Associate Justice and Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court.

With the establishment of the Philippine Executive Commission in 1942 he was appointed Justice Commissioner and later became Commissioner of the Interior, and in June, 1943, was made Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence. With the independence of the Philippines on November 14, 1943, Dr. Laurel became the first President of the Philippines.

ASSOCIATES:

His Excellency Claro M. Recto, Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Philippines, was born on February 8, 1890 in Tiaong, Tayabas Province. He graduated from the University of Santo Tomas in 1914 with the degree of Master of Laws. In 1916 he became a legal adviser in the Senate and in 1919 was elected to the Lower House. He was reelected in 1922 and 1925 and during that time served as the Chief-whip of the opposition in the House. He was elected to the Senate in 1931 and served here again as the Chief-whip of the opposition. In 1934 he became a departmental head of the Filipino Constitutional Convention and in 1935, Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1941, he was elected again to the Senate. In 1942, he was made Commissioner of Education and Welfare in the Philippine Executive Commission, and in 1943, Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Philippines.

His Excellency Quintin Parades, Minister of Public Works and Transportation, was born on September 9, in Abra Province in Luzon. In 1916, he became procurator and in the next year, assistant chief procurator. In 1918 he was made chief procurator and judiciary colonel of the Philippine defense army, and in 1920 Attorney-General. In 1925 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Abra Province and in 1929 became Vice-Speaker of the House. From 1934 to 35 he served as Speaker of the House and in 1935 became a member of the unicameral legislature. In 1938 he was appointed Resident Commissioner in the United States. For one year from 1939 he served as a member of the advisory council and in 1941 was elected to the Senate. From January 26, 1942 to October 13, 1943, he was Commissioner of Public Works and Transportation in the Executive Commission and in June 19, 1943 became a member of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence. On October 18, 1943 he was made a member of the Central Planning Board and on October 20 was appointed Minister of Public Works and Transportation.

Jose P. Laurel Jr., the President's Private Secretary and member of the National Assembly, was born on August 27, 1912 in Tanauan, Batangas Province as the eldest son of President Laurel. He graduated from the Law Department of the University of the Philippines in 1936 and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Santo Tomas in 1938. He was elected to the Lower House in 1941 and September 20, 1943 to the first Philippine National Assembly. On October 18, 1943 he was made the Chairman of the Committee for the Reorganization of the Government, and a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

BURMA

REPRESENTATIVES

His Excellency Prime Minister U Ba Maw was born in 1893 at Maubin. After graduating from the St. Paul's High School and then from Jackson College in the city of Rangoon, he continued his studies at Cambridge University and then at the University of Bordeaux, France, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Literature.

Upon his return to Burma he was admitted to the bar and practiced law until in 1932, he entered politics. In 1934 he was appointed Minister of Education and in 1936 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Burmese Legislature. In 1937 he formed the first Burmese Cabinet since the separation of the Province from India, as Prime Minister and in 1939 he resigned from that post.

The same year he organized the Burmese Freedom League and in 1940 he was thrown into prison on the charge of violating the British Defense Security Act. Following the outbreak of War of Greater East Asia in 1941 and with the reduction of Mandalay by the Imperial Forces in 1942, Dr. Ba Maw was rescued and in August of the same year he became Chief of the Executive Commission.

On August 1, 1943, with the achievement of Burmese independence, he was made Head of State and Prime Minister of the new Government.

ASSOCIATES:

His Excellency Minister of Cooperation U Tun Aung was born in Akyab in 1893. Graduating from the University of Calcutta, he practiced law in Rangoon, where he was elected to the Municipal Assembly. He successively served as chairman of the Educational Council, chairman of the Roads and Buildings Committee and the like. He was also a trustee of the University of Rangoon and chairman of the National Education Council.

He began his political career as a U Ba Pe man in the Legislature during the biamvirat and after the split he became a member of the House of Representatives for the Rangoon constituency. As a member of the Opposition he fought against the reopening of the Burma route. Following the outbreak of the European War in 1939 he joined the Burmese Freedom League headed by Dr. Ba Maw and served as Justice Minister during the Executive Commission period. When Burma became independent, he was appointed Minister of Cooperation.

His Excellency Foreign Secretary U Shwe Baw was born in Akyab and is 38 years old. Graduating from the University of Rangoon, where he took a course of jurisprudence, he passed the Indian Civil Service Examination in 1927 and in the same year he pursued his studies at Oxford.

Since 1929 he served as an official of the Burmese Government and also as provincial governors.

In 1940 he was appointed Vice-Minister of Health and with the independence of Burma he was made Vice-Minister of Communications and Irrigation. Subsequently he was appointed to the present post.

U Nyun Han, a secretary to the Prime Minister, is 22 years old. Graduating from the University of Rangoon, where he took a course in literature, he was made an official of the Restoration Board in July, 1942. In October of the same year was appointed a secretary to the Prime Minister and with the independence of Burma he was appointed a secretary to the Head of State.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bo Yan Naing, a secretary to the Prime Minister, is 25 years old. He left the University of Rangoon before graduation and just prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he came to Japan, where he received military training. Upon the outbreak, he went back to Burma at the head of a volunteer corps. After serving as commander of the Burmese Defense Army, he became a secretary to the Prime Minister upon the independence of Burma.

He came to Japan in the spring of this year as a member of the suite of Dr. Ba Maw in his capacity as adjutant to Major-General Thakin Aung San, Minister of Defense.

Soviet Embassy Reception

The Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in Japan will hold a reception on November 7 from 6 to 8 p.m. on the occasion of the U.S.S.R.'s National Holiday.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1943

The Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations

The Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations which opens today will go down in history as one of the most momentous events of all time. Of all the world-shaking developments which have crowded upon this part of the world since the outbreak of the present war, none can surpass in permanent significance the convening of this unprecedented gathering. Titanic battles, the destruction of centuries-old empires, the birth of new nations, the liberation of millions of human souls—these are profound events which have recently stirred East Asia to its very depths. But the Assembly which opens today in many ways surpasses them all, for it epitomizes all these spectacular happenings within the compass of a single gathering. The Assembly constitutes the capstone of them all and will serve to crystallize and solidify all their results into a form which will last forever.

I

Seldom has there assembled anywhere at one time and at one place such a galaxy of distinguished personages as has gathered in Tokyo today. Certain it is that never in all the history of this vast region of Greater East Asia has there been such a face-to-face meeting of the greatest leaders of all the peoples who inhabit this vast area. President Wang Ching-wei of China, His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines, Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma, together with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and the other great leaders of Japan, represent with a degree of completeness never before attained the will of all the sovereign peoples of this part of the world. As an observer has come also Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, to complete the unanimity of representation. With these central figures have come other great statesmen hardly less distinguished. Presidents, prime ministers, ambassadors; princes, potentates and commoners—the most brilliant of all the leaders of half the world are here.

To greet such a distinguished assemblage is a rare privilege which Japan cherishes with pride and joy. The entire Japanese nation extends its most cordial welcome and hopes that its hospitality will afford all the visitors reason to remember their sojourn here with lasting pleasure.

II

The brilliance and glamor of the gathering is, however, the least of the reasons which make this occasion so notable. The mere fact that such a group as this has come together at all would in itself be a remarkable phenomenon, to be sure. But the fact that all these people are met with a single spirit for a common purpose makes the gathering all the more remarkable. It would seem almost too utopian to believe, if it were not actually so indubitably true. It is a thrilling demonstration that East Asia has at last become one, to its everlasting profit and glory.

Geography has made the peoples of East Asia neighbors, racial affinity has made them brothers, cultural heritage has made them one in spirit. Only the barriers of space and the political machinations of alien intruders who would profit by keeping East Asia divided had kept the nations of this region apart from each other. But the barriers of space have disappeared before the magic of modern science; the barriers of alien political interference have disappeared with the expulsion of Anglo-American power through the victories of Japan. The historical destiny of East Asia to attain its natural unity has thus been fulfilled, a destiny which was as morally imperative as it was inevitable.

This memorable gathering which opens today symbolizes the attainment of this ordained unity of Greater East Asia. It means that the physical process of bringing the countries of East Asia together has been accomplished. It means that the military task of driving away the obstructors is virtually done. It means that the nations of East Asia, having now attained unity, find themselves in possession of the indomitable power to devote themselves to the noble task of constructing an ideal new order through their own cooperative efforts to suit their own common desires.

III

It is not only the unity of purpose which the nations represented at this Assembly are manifesting that is so notable. Equally significant is the manner and the means by which this common purpose is being attained. Six independent and sovereign nations, Japan, China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, and Burma, working together with absolute respect for each other's sovereign rights, with complete mutual aid on the basis of equality and reciprocity ensure fairness and justice to all. The New Order which they will be working together to construct will truly be a Sphere of Co-Prosperity, for all will share in it to an equal extent.

Such equality and respect for each nation's individual sovereignty is unique in international conferences. The Versailles Conference had its "Big Four" which dominated the rest of the world. The League of Nations had its Council of Great Powers which overshadowed the Assembly of the lesser nations. In the present war, Roosevelt and Churchill have met countless times to concoct plans for re-ordering the whole world, but they have persistently excluded the Soviet Union and Chungking from their councils, to say nothing of their lesser associates and satellites. Even in the latest tripartite conference of foreign ministers at Moscow in which the Anglo-American conspirators met with their Soviet associates for the first time, they drew up a declaration which included Chungking as a mere afterthought and which ignored Poland and all the lesser nations while presuming arbitrarily to dictate their future.

In contrast, the present Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations will not presume to meddle in affairs outside of the countries which are represented. And the countries which are represented will deal with their own problems and their own common interests on a basis of complete and equal participation. For cooperation on a basis of neighborly amity and reciprocity, for the mutual and equal benefit of all, Greater East Asia sets an example to the world. The New Order which these nations are constructing in Greater East Asia may well prove to be the leaven which will bring about a new era throughout the whole world.

Notable as are the accomplishments of whose completion the convening of the present Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations is a proof, and magnificent as are the prospects for the New Order of neighborly amity and mutual aid among the countries of Greater East Asia, it would not do to stop here. The common Anglo-American enemy who so long had been a cankerous blight upon this region, although now expelled, is but striving for the opportunity to return to his work of evil. Everlasting vigil and vigorous self-defense are necessary to consolidate the progress which has been made and to extend its benefits. The task of the present Assembly must thus be to crystallize and solidify the region still further so that the glories of the new Greater East Asia may be perpetuated forever.

The Sawa

The most striking element of the Balinese landscape is the ever present ricefield, the sawa, a patch of land filled with water held by dikes cut out of the red earth. Every available piece of ground to which it is humanly possible to bring water, even to mountain heights, is made use of. The receding man-made terraces, like flights of gigantic stairs, cover the hills and spread over the slopes and plains. When they are first filled with stillwater they are like mosaics of mirrors that reflect the clouds. Later they are sprinkled with the dainty blades of the newly planted rice in an all-over pattern of chatreuse on a ground of brown ooze. This thickens eventually into a tender yellow-green carpet which turns to a rich gold ochre as the grain ripens, finally leaving only dry, cracked mud after the harvest. The landscape is continually changing, and as the crop begins or ends, a familiar surrounding is so transformed as to become almost unrecognizable.

A Year Ago Today

November 5, 1942

The conflict between the capitalists and labor class in Britain, which constitutes a weak point in the British wartime system, has recently been aggravated. The organization which is now demanding the increase of wages on the largest scale is that of mechanics and technicians. The laborers, who had been negotiating with the capitalists for the last one year over the increase of wages, have recently demanded of the capitalists to make a clear answer to their claims.

* * *

The Indian disturbance is still raging with the two provinces of Bengal and Bombay as the central theaters. In Ahmedabad, the police resorted to armed force to disperse Indian crowds who participated in anti-British mass meetings. A new uprising is reported in Punjab, while in Travancore the enforcement of the meeting-prohibition order was extended by two more months.

THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE OF EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE

By HIKOMATSU KAMIKAWA, LL.D.
Professor of Tokyo Imperial University
(Written for the Nippon Times)

What is Greater Asianism? What are its objectives? These questions are perhaps foremost in the minds of all thinking people today. Dr. Hikomatsu Kamikawa who is professor of Diplomatic History at Tokyo Imperial University discusses here the gradual evolution of Greater Asianism from a mere social, biological principle to political reality.

The aim of the War of Greater East Asia is, in short, the construction of the Greater East Asia Grossraum whose underlying principle may be called Greater East Asianism.

What, then, are the guiding principles of Greater East Asianism? This question, as is generally known, has been widely discussed in recent years—especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. All these discussion converge and agree on one point—that the guiding spirit of our foreign policy and of our activities in general is the principle of Hakko-Ichiu.

Similarly does the guiding principle of Greater East Asianism have its origin in the lofty ideal of Hakko-Ichiu. The question arises: what rational shape is our principle of Hakko-Ichiu to take when applied to the political construction of Greater East Asia? This is the one important problem in the political theory of Greater East Asia—so important that it cannot be over-emphasized, no matter how exhaustive the discussion.

Meaning of Greater Asianism

First, a few words are necessary to explain what "Greater East Asianism" is which forms the basic principle for the political construction of Greater East Asia.

All countries and all races existing within the territory of Greater East Asia, being conscious of their close neighborly, consanquineous, historical, and cultural affinity and solidarity, form one large connate society; and in order to realize the existence and development of this consanguineous society as a whole and of all its members, these countries and races are bound to unite and to form one large political body.

This movement and the principles which it upholds is what alone may be called Greater East Asianism, as the author understands it.

That the countries and races of Greater East Asia have, historically, already been evolving into one large cultural cognate society since olden times, is a fact which needs hardly any explanation. But the problem lies in the question as to how this cultural consanguineous society of Greater East Asia, which has been evolving quite naturally, is to be transformed into one political body of Greater East Asia. If this cultural consanguineous society is to be changed into a political affined society of Greater East Asia, then the consciousness of political solidarity, which constitutes the fundamental requisite for the formation of the political consanguineous society of Greater East Asia, has to be aroused and fostered first.

Minimum Requirements

As a minimum requirement for the formation of a cultural consanguineous society of Greater East Asia, it is sufficient merely that the close neighborly, cognate, historical, and cultural affinity and oneness of the countries and races settled in Greater East Asia are really existent. However, in the following stage of development, this affinity and this solidarity must become the basis for a growing self-possessing consciousness. When all the members forming the cultural consanguineous society of the Grossraum come to possess a self-consciousness with regard to that affinity and solidarity, then it must be the natural course that, as the next step, those members shall come to realize that, vis-a-vis the world outside, they possess common political interests directed toward guaranteeing and realizing their common existence and their common mission.

Such a consciousness of common political interests comes into existence naturally in the process of history. But it goes without saying that, when matters are just left to take their own course, neither the consanguineous society of the Grossraum as a whole nor its members can fully develop and prosper amidst the arena of the international battle of survival. Therefore, from the viewpoint of the international political evolution, it is natural and necessary that within the consanguineous society of the Grossraum as a whole and among its members the consciousness of mutual dependence and common interests be strengthened and, further, a cause and movement be born to unite the consanguineous society of the Grossraum into one political body. Such a cause and such a movement are now vigorously progressing in the territory of Greater East Asia. This is what we call Greater East Asianism.

A Political Evolution

Greater East Asianism, as the writer has said, can mean nothing else but a cause and a movement for the unification and formation of one large political body by the countries and races settled within the territory of Greater East Asia and forming the consanguineous society of Greater East Asia, in order to realize the existence and the development of that society as a whole and of its members. But if such is the case, then it is obvious that, in terms of international political science, this evolution undoubtedly falls into the category of "Grossraum-ism" or "Continentalism."

It is generally known that in Europe and America, counterparts of "Grossraum-ism" and "Continentalism" have long ago been advocated and carried into practice. Among them, Pan-Europeanism and Pan-Americanism are conspicuous examples. Both of them are quite different from other cases of "Grossraum-ism" and "Continentalism" in that they were not confined for advocacy as mere abstract causes, but have already been pushed concretely and have materialized as historical phenomena.

"Greater East Asianism," needless to say, differs from European and American continentalism inasmuch as today it is still in an embryonic stage. But if "Greater East Asianism" differs from those types of continentalism only in that it is a thing of the future and that it has as yet not materialized, then this could only mean that in its substance and its characteristics it must be entirely identical with other types of continentalism. But such is far from the case.

Is Different

Greater East Asianism which we are advocating and carrying into practice is different, superior, and more progressive in comparison with the types of continentalism and Grossraum-ism as advocated and advanced already by Europeans and Americans.

What chiefly distinguishes our Greater East Asianism from the European and American types of continentalism is its guiding principle. It is generally known that American continentalism which is usually looked upon as a typical form of continentalism, or in the so-called Pan-Americanism, the idea of "continental solidarity" is stressed. Pan-Americanism is said to be a cause and a movement of the 21 Republics of both American continents for mutual cooperation and assistance for the purpose of guaranteeing and realizing their common mission, their common existence and prosperity on the basis of their geographical, racial, and cultural oneness. It is said that Pan-Americanism stands on the guiding principle that all the members forming the corporate unity of Pan-America shall cooperate for the existence and development of the whole and of each member on the basis of their solidarity. Moreover, Pan-Europeanism proposes the formation by all the countries and peoples of Europe of a corporate unity which shall unite and form one confederate body on the basis of their geographical, racial, historical, and cultural solidarity. It is thus clear that what these types of continentalism stress is, in either case, continental solidarity in fact and in principle.

Bourgeois' Social Solidarity

"Solidarism," as is well-known, had its predecessor in the so-called "solidarite sociale" (social solidarity) which was advocated in Europe and America, especially in France, towards the end of the 19th century. In France there have existed all forms of solidaristic tenets, from solidarism based on natural science to such forms which have their basis in social, juridical and political sciences. Leon Bourgeois, who is said to have been an advocate of "social solidarism," postulated that, what, fundamentally, we call a society or a State is, in the same way as any living being, a kind of an organic body and as such, is composed of many individual cells, parts, and organs. These individual cells, parts, and organs, unlike the components of an inorganic body, do not merely co-exist mechanically, but have each its special place and function; they mutual cooperate and assist one another and make possible, maintain, and develop the life of the whole. The same is true of a society or a State, and the individual parts of which it is composed by no means lead an isolated existence, but are each giving full scope to its peculiar place, ability ,and function and are mutually cooperating and thus serving the whole; they are all connected with each other through mutual interdependence and common interests. Therefore, the existence of the whole and of all parts of the society or State can only be maintained and developed because the whole and its parts, as well as the parts among themselves, are mutually indebted to one another.

Dette Sociale

In other words, Leon Bourgeois, goes forth to say, each person owes a "social debt" (dette sociale) to society as a whole and to all its members. But to be in debt naturally entails the "obligation" to redeem and repay it. Each individual therefore has an obligation to repay his debt to society as a whole and also to all its members (Dette de l'homme envers la societe et envers tous). What the individual's debt and obligation are must be measured by the standards of justice.

Justice is a rule which safeguards each individual's freedom and moreover restrains the encroachment of one other's freedom. Justice does not mean absolute equality. All men's abilities are not equal. Men of different abilities have to secure different living conditions, and so with regard to their social debts and obligations, they must be apportioned different shares. What justice and impartiality demand is the establishment of a balanced relation corresponding with each man's ability and strength.

The realization of equal relations becomes a necessity in the exchange of social services. It is necessary to create a balance between each man's effort and the recompensation which he receives. In reality, however, in the exchange of social services the balance is bound to be upset as the result of each man's individualism and egoism, and of the society's capitalism and plutocracy, and the non-redemption of the social debt has become an usual and common reality. This is the main cause obstructing the order, existence, and development of the social State. To secure the existence, tranquillity, welfare, and development of the social State, those evils, according to the doctrine in question, must be uprooted and a true social solidarity must be realized.

Was Reaction to Individualism

This French social solidarism, as it is evident also from the above outline, was advocated in Europe as a reaction against modern individualistic civilization and capitalistic economy. Where this radical modern individualism prevailed, the world became a battlefield for the stronger to prey upon the weaker; the strong became ever more rich and powerful, and the weak ever more poor and destitute; and the evils springing up one after another became too numerous to be controlled. In view of such a situation, the enthusiastic idealists and philanthropists, upholders of justice and impartiality, could not look on idly and remain passive. It was only natural that in France first, the pioneer country of individualism and capitalism on the European Continent, the doctrine of social solidarism should have been advocated as a relief measure against those evils.

The "theory of continentalism" in Europe is nothing but the application of this principle of social solidarity to the international policy of the continent. In reality, the doctrines neither of social solidarism nor of continentalism in Europe and America are true solidarism; they are mere pretences and camouflaged forms of real solidarism.

(To Be Continued)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Kada Azumamaro

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

One of the best known and the most popular Shinto shrines is Inari, sacred unto the god of rice and kindred deities. Hardly a town or village exists throughout the land but has sanctuaries, large or small, where this divinity is worshipped. Of these numerous Inari shrines what may be called the headquarters is the famous Inari Jinja of Fushimi, Kyoto, which was ordained Kanpei Taisha (great Government shrine) in 1871. The great majority of passengers alighting at Fushimi station are the pilgrims to this shrine, and they come from all parts of the empire, converting the whole neighborhood into a thriving little town of inns, souvenir-sellers, etc.

Fushimi Inari was founded in 711, and its first Kannushi, or official Guardian, O-ho by name whose descendants separated into the two main families of East and West Haguro, and the Eastern Haguro continued to hold the sacred office. After many more generations we find one Haguro Yoshiaki as Kannushi of this famous temple and he was known by another family-name, Kada. He had a boy by his second wife, a daughter of an old family in Kyoto, and this was Azumamaro. He was a second son, though another account says he was heir to the family and entitled to the paternal office, but he gave up his birthright in favor of a younger brother in order to devote himself to national literature.

His father as a prominent Shintoist had a strong sense of the sanctity of ancient writings, while his mother was, it is said, a woman of literary taste after the pattern of accomplished Kyoto ladies.

Azumamaro in his lifetime was known by several names. In early youth he was called Nobumori, and later Azumamaro, and in the writing of this name he employed different characters, at first using one meaning "east" for "Azumamaro," and afterward one meaning "spring." Here we will call him by his patronymic of Kada for brevity's sake. His education was begun after the fashion of most youths of his time, with Chinese classics; but how and when this course of learning was veered to the study of vernacular classics in so systematic and so passionate a manner Kada has not deigned to tell the world. That his parents' influence was a factor is undoubted; the great store of ancient books and manuscripts found in the Shrine must have proved a veritable boon in encouraging and facilitating his studies.

However, all accounts including his own testify that Kada was a "self-taught" man. He had, like most Shinto zealots, the invincible temper of a Puritan, being the reverse of a mixer, as proud as Lucifer and terribly independent. He had no teacher, nor a master by whom one is initiated on easy terms into the mysteries of learning; at least he never acknowledged one. Once in his early twenties, when he, a zealous student of poetry, was advised to become a pupil of a certain well-known master in Kyoto, he refused. "It is my desire to inaugurate my own system of study, not to learn and perpetuate that of any other scholar," he declared.

Goes to Yedo

At another time, when older, Kada used to say to his pupils, "Learning is the exclusive property of no particular persons or class of persons. It belongs to whoever is willing to learn and takes pains to do so. Every man must pull at his waggon, or swim up the stream with his own hands; useless to him therefore are the efforts of others in learning." Then by a stroke of peculiar logic he exclaimed, "That is why I see no use in leaving my manuscripts behind me." Kada is said to have destroyed most of his writings before death. This, however, has been disproved by recent research: it was only a small part of his work, for instance, his treatise on Kokinshu, that was burned as being immature, the remainder being discovered in a moldy chest at the house of Haguro family.

Thus, we may infer that no formal relationship of master and pupil existed between the Buddhist Keichu and Shintoist Kada, though some writers think that the two met at least once a short time before Keichu's death when the younger man received from the older invaluable hints on classical studies.

In his twenties Kada was already a notable scholar of classics. In the 10th year of Genroku (1697) he was private tutor to an august person, Myohoin Monzeki, a fifth son of Reigen Tenno, probably in the polite art of Waka-composing. When 30 (1699), he went down to Yedo and remained there for nearly 15 years, and then in 1713 returned to Fushimi for a while only to hurry back to Yedo in the same year. The following year, however, he went home again and passed seven years before he visited Yedo in 1722 for a third time, but returned to Fushimi in the following year.

Why He Left Yedo

Thus, a considerable portion of his life was spent in the Shogun's capital and it was an honorable, if not very brilliant, one in his career. He had enjoyed the patronage of the daimyo Makino, Lord of Nagaoka, Echigo Province, for some time, and after that found a greater honor, that is, the recognition of his merit by Yoshimune, Eighth Shogun, which resulted in his appointment as reader of ancient manuscripts and teacher of Japanese classics to samurai at the Shogunate. Why he had left the Shogunal service we do not know unless we may surmise that with his growing self-consciousness he found it trying to his Shintoistic pride to remain long in a bureaucratic atmosphere in which Kangakusha enjoyed the primacy while devotees to vernacular literature were looked down upon under the somewhat contemptuous name of "Wagakusha" (native scholars).

But Kada's official career in Yedo, short and qualifiedly successful, as it was, marks a significant epoch in the advancement of Japanese literature. He was the first of notable Wagakusha to enjoy preferment in the Shogun's court on the merits of his learning. There is reason to believe that Shimokobe Nagaru, before he settled in his Osaka hermitage, had gone to Yedo in search of an employer and been disappointed of his quest. Keichu could have obtained, if he so preferred, a position as member of Mitsukuni's learned body of scholars, but he knew it could never have been a first-class one. His brother, Josui, who was evidently something of a Wagakusha, did try hard to find work in Yedo, but in vain, as we have learned. But now in his turn Kada did secure a fairly strong footing in Yedo which until then had been systematically barred against Wagakusha; and it is also significant that after him his own famous nephew and son-in-law, Arimaro, and his distinguished disciple' Kamo Mabuchi, came to occupy very honorable posts in the eastern capital.

Spirit of Antiquity

This eastward migration of classical learning from Kyoto to Yedo clearly marked the birth of a new demand in Yedo for the goods found in the ancient capital. The spirit of hankering after antiquity generally characterizes that period in national history when people begin to enjoy a measure of settled peace and prosperity after a long reign of social disturbance or war. In time of economic stress or war when people are hard pressed for necessaries of life, they have little margin of leisure, bodily or spiritual, to think about their ancestors, still less those of other persons, but as soon as they are assured of some security and comfort for the present, they, especially Japanese people, will develop a pious spirit of solicitude for the past, resuscitating, as far as possible, memories of their ancestors. Thus, the Genroku era, including the last decade of the 17th Century and the first decade of the 18th Century, is regarded an era of "Fukko" (restoration of antiquity), of which one symbolic fact was the coming into prominence of professional genealogists, experts in the pedigrees of famous families, who would look up, sometimes even create, for their clients resounding genealogies, so that the ambitious "new rich" might boast of a Taira, a Minamoto, even a Fujiwara blossoming in their genealogical trees.

This spirit of Fukko was seen in almost every branch of culture, sacred and profane, of this period. It is a big subject to deal with. Here let it suffice that as in Kangaku, a new school of Kogaku (ancient learning) came into vogue thanks to such men as Yamaga Soko and Ito Insai, who advocated a return to the original teachings of Confucius, instead of hagging the commentaries of the Sung schoolmen, as the orthodox Teishu scholars were doing—so in the field of native literature was the same spirit of Kogaku manifested by men like Nagaru, Keichu and Kada, who, not content with Kokinshu of the 10th Century went back to the eighth Century classics i.e., Manyoshu, Kojiki and Nihon Shoki, etc. Of this new movement in our literature, if Nagaru and Keichu were the inaugurators, Kada was its resolute and valiant champion in the Genroku era.

(To Be Continued)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Grant me, O Master, by thy grace
To follow all the good and pure:
To be content with simple things:
To use my fellows not as means
  but ends:
To serve them stalwartly, in
  thought, word, deed:
Never to utter word of hatred or
  of shame:
To cast away all selfishness and
  pride:
To speak no ill of others:
To have a mind at peace,
Set free from care, and let astray
  from thee
Neither by happiness nor woe:
Set thou my feet upon this path,
And keep me steadfast in it,
Thus only shall I please thee,
  serve thee right.